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The First News from Hawall,

In another column is a short letter from Washington, saying in substance that President CLEVELAND is opposed to the annexation of Hawali, and that he sent out Mr. BLOUNT to put the project to death. The statement comes to us from a source on which we are accustomed to depend for securate and important information; otherwise we should not print it.

Is the writer correctly informed this time? His letter was written and mailed on Thursday long before the arrival of the news from Honolulu by the steamer Mariposa. So far concerns the hauling down of the American flag by Mr. CLEVELAND's orders through Commissioner BLOUNT, his prediction is already fulfilled.

The flag is down and the quasi protectorate established at the time of the revolution by Minister Stevens on his own responsibility, is at an end.

But is it likewise true that the President's mind is made up to defeat annexation if he can, and that the repudiation of Mr. STRVENS'S act is only an incident in the execution of a predetermined and fixed policy adverse to the ultimate acquisition of these islands by the United States?

Perhaps so, but we hope not. Because Mr. CLEVELAND has lowered the flag which Minister Strevens hoisted, and because he has ordered back to their ships the United States marines whom the Minister called ashore, it does not necessarily follow that the President has reached the lament able conclusion that Hawali shall never be ours, if he can prevent it. It is not necessary for any friend of annexation to contemplate the incident of April 1 hysterically, or to denounce Mr. CLEVELAND prematurely for lack of patriotism.

How the present Administration could do otherwise than order the flag down is not clearly apparent. Minister STEVENS'S unauthorized act, which the ceremony of April 1 repudiated, had previously been disavowed even by Gen. HARRISON'S Administration. Secretary Foster wrote to Mr. STEVENS in February Inst: "So far as your action may appear to sat the authority and power of the United States above that of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands in the capacity of protector, or to impair in any way the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by substituting the flag and the power of the United States as the symbol and manifestation of paramount authority, it is disavowed." What the HARBISON Administration disavowed, the CLEVELAND Administration has corrected and terminated.

But although the flag, which never our to have been raised in the manner employed by Mr. Stevens, is down again, and although the marines, who are no longer needed ashore to protect the lives and rights of American citizens, are aboard ship again, the American protectorate, in fact, remains. Attorney - General SMITH of the provisional Government is authority for the statement that Commissioner BLOUNT assured his Government directly and positively, that the United States would allow no foreign interference in Haraii. This applies to Japan. It applies to England. It applies to every foreign power. "Hands off!" is the CLEVELAND policy as conveyed by Mr. BLOUNT. If this is not protection, what is?

For the time being, that is quite enough for us to know.

The Buchanan Case.

Our reports from the Court of General Bessions, where the Buchanan case is tried. represent the members of the jury as fatigued and almost despondent. They have ched a high area of abstruse and tech alcal medical testimony, which physicians of various schools have been eliciting for their benefit; and the din of the conflict ems almost discordant. The days pass and there is no cessation of the duel be tween the experts and their cross-exami ners. There is more to come. Other medical experts are awaiting the chance to testify Other theories are to be probed and tested other queries are to be propounded. Th estimony is, for the most part, hypotheti cal, and has no direct bearing on the case but it is always so where the crime of murer by poisoning is alleged. This is a sam ole of the questions:

*Q.—Do you know of a symptom of hysteria called be bolus hystericus ! A.—The globus hystericus ! *Q.—Yes, globus, or bolus, a bali; the sensation of a riging of a ball or globe to the throat from the epiga-trium in bysterical cases? A.—Yes?

That such questions are legally necessar to the elucidation of the case, is probable from the fact that they are asked by coun sel, and admitted by the learned and inpartial Judge; but that circumstance doe not relieve the jurymen, whose knowledge of time and its uses is greater than their interest in the science of medicine.

Abstract medical disputes are not univer sally popular. Books in which the symptoms produced by the use of poisons are specifically considered, are left usually to repose upon the shelves of libraries. They have not impaired the demand for works of fiction, romance, or adventure. The members of the Buchanan jury are said to find he hearing of such testimony dry and uninteresting. They desire to discharge their constitutional duty of deciding the case as on as possible, in order that they may

urn to their ordinary vocations. In this they are to be sympathized with but it does not appear likely that anything can be done to relieve them of their cause for impatience. The wheels of justice must continue to move. The law must have its course. The life of the accused defendant cannot be taken by any summary process, even if he be guilty. He is entitled to the fullest opportunity of establishing his inno-

cence if he can. It is undenlably hard on the twelve jurymen, but graver interests of a public character must prevail. These twelve men must summon fortitude, philosophy, patience, good nature, and the promptings of good citizenship to their aid. They must listen to all the testimony, and decide the ense without fear or favor. The consciousness of performing a public duty is about the only satisfaction they are likely to derive from the Buchanan case; but as they are good citizens, that will repay them a hundred fold.

The Christians in Corea-

Rear Admiral HARMONY has been called upon by Secretary HERBERT, at the Instance of the Department of State, to send a war essel to Corea, where outbreaks against Christians are apprehended.

The hermit kingdom will take this proceeding in good part, as her friendship for the United States is well known. It was to the United States, first among Western nations, that she opened her ports, and our naval officers have ever since been welcome there. Her fears of Russia on the one hand and her restlessness under the suzerninty of China on the other, make the disinterested well-wishing of our country all the more agreeable to her. When she attempted to gain the recognition of her autonomy by sending out embassies of her own to foreign lands, she began by despatching a Minister to Washington. American officers were invited to reorganize her army; an American was for years chief adviser to the King; and when the Marion visited Chemulpo last autumn, and her officers went up to Seoul, they witnessed a military drill with all orders in English, such as 'Fours right," and so on, by troops armed with the Remington. They also received from the King fresh assurances of his liking for the United States. American inventions too, have been welcomed, and years ago an incandescent electric plant of Edison was installed in the palace and other buildings of the royal park.

But Corea draws the line, in her imports at Christianity. The laws of the land forbid the teaching of the Christian religion. Chosen, so the people call the land we name Corea, has welcomed many features of American civilization, and long ago allowed a school to be established for instructing interpreters in the English tongue, besides an orphanage and a hospital conducted by Americans under Government patronage. But at endeavors to propagate Christianity hostility is aroused. So jealous is popular feeling on this subject that five years ago, as will be recalled, a riot broke out in Seoul over the report that the American missionaries had stolen Corean babies, killed them, and boiled them down for chemicals. The mob fell upon some unfortunate Coreans who were accused of conniving at the sale of the children, and decapitated them. It seemed likely that the trouble grew out of the philanthropic practice of the missionaries. who are there from the Roman Catholic. Presbyterian, and Reformed churches, of buying the custody of children from parents who wanted to get rid of them, and then educating them. The native bigots supplemented this fact with the theory that they were purchased as materials for medicines or photographic chemicals. One result was a renewed warning from the United States Minister to the American missionaries not to violate the laws against

teaching Christianity. But missionaries are there, and we may be sure that they do not waste their time. or wholly forget one of the main objects of their presence. Since the tidings of the sending of a war ship to Corean waters, there has been news of anti-Christian riots in northern China also. Our Asiatic squadron may therefore have a renewal of the sort of duty that has more than once fallen upon into and it will enforced when the naval review is over

The Parnellites and Mr. Gladstone.

One of the most striking features of the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill is the change in the attitude of the Parnellite members. Not even did the declaration of Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT express a more earnest purpose to accept the meas ure and make the best of it than did the speech delivered on Thursday in the House Commons by Mr. John E. Redmond. One of the chief causes of the present dis

couragement of the Unionists is their dis-

covery that the nine Parnellite votes are to e recorded for the GLADSTONE scheme. They counted upon breaking the Gladstonian ranks by showing that the new project of Home Rule was as unwelcome to the Parnellite wing of the Nationalists on the one hand as to the Orangemen of Belfast on the other. Their hope was to convince the British Nonconformists that the bill suited nobody in Ireland except a faction organized and controlled by the Catholic priesthood. Had the Parmellites practically joined hands with the Orangemen by opposing the measure, although on grounds stensibly different, it is possible that the allegiance of some of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers would have been severely strained. In any event the Ministerial majority would have been cut down from thirty-eight to twenty, and the latter figure obviously would be too small to exert much more pressure on the House of Lords or on the

British community at large.

The Unionists forgot, however, that the Parnellites are patriots, and that, although many of them are Protestants as was Mr. PARNELL himself, they are as eager as he was to secure for their country the largest possible measure of self-government When, therefore, the Orangemen of Belfast proclaimed their refusal to accept Home Rule in any form, and threatened to make good their refusal by rebellion, the Parnellites found themselves irresistibly impelled to take the opposite side. Such men as Mr. WILLIAM REDMOND and Mr. JOHN E. RED-MOND did not need the promptings of consid erations of self-interest, but they must have known that they could not hold their own followers together if, in the present state of feeling in Ireland, they had spoken or voted in a way to carry out the Orange programme. It is not for an Irish patriot to cavil at the details of a bill which, in the eyes of Orangemen, involves so ample an installment of self-government that they declare

sooner than submit to it. Such was evidently the feeling which inspired the remarkable speech delivered on Thursday by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND. He said frankly that, while he should accept the bill, he did not accept it as a final settiement; but this avowal, he added, ought not to cast the slightest doubt upon his good faith. No written constitution was ever framed that did not contemplate amendment, and none, therefore, could be

their intention to confront revolution

accepted as a final settlement. Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, he said, had no right to demand from the Nationalist members a guarantee that they would never seek to extend the privileges conferred by .Mr. GLADSTONE'S scheme. If such a guarantee were given, it could bind only the individuals giving it. It could not bind their constituents or their successors in Parliament. Mr. REDMOND went on to say that, if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN meant to impute bad faith to the Irish members because they declined to accept the present bill or any bill as a finality, he, for his part, utterly disclaimed any such construction of their intentions. On the contrary, he protested with all the earnestness at his command that the Parnellites would accept the measure in an honest, candid spirit; and he sincerely believed that, if the House would throw upon Irish shoulders the sobering influence of responsibility, Ireland would become as peaceful and contented as England itself.

Inasmuch as Mr. WILLIAM REDMOND gave utterance to similar views a few days ago, it must be painfully evident to the Tories that they have no hope of assistance from the Parnellite quarter. In other words, Mr. GLADSTONE will obtain for his bill the whole of his nominal and heterogeneous majority.

Tree Chopping.

Here is a singular question that has been

sent to us by a tree chopper: "Why can't a New Yorker chop! I watched the mat who a few days ago was cutting down a tree in St. Paul's churchyard. Instead of swinging the axe round his head and making the chips fly from a broad, clean-cus notch, he hasgled and chipped as though he was using a dull hoe. A lumberman from Magaguada-vic would have been ashamed of such woodcraft. Why

can't a New Yorker chop !" We suppose that the New Yorkers of this time are rather poor tree choppers, for the reason that they have never had a chance to gain much experience in tree chopping. To chop down trees with the skill of GLADSTONE, DEPEW, or the inquirer who addresses us, much practice is needed, and it had better be begun in early life. A good tree chopper must have a clear eye, lithesome muscles, plenty of strength, a level head, a determined purpose, a cheery spirit, a knowledge of timber, and that aptitude which comes from large experience. No slouch can be a skilful tree chopper, no over-fat man, no nerveless man, no regular drunkard. We should like to know whether that lubber who cut down the tree in St. Paul's churchyard was a native New Yorker,

for he may have been an Italian or a Welsh-

man or an immigrant from the Vistula. Our ancestors who settled this island of New York 250 years ago, when it was encumbered with woods from the bay upward. excepting in those places that were sandy, rocky, or marshy, were laborious tree choppers. The first generation of them cleared off most of the trees growing between its southern end and the spot where Trinity Church now stands. The second generation wielded the axe as far up as the site of THE SUN office; the third generation carried devastation northward to Canal street; and so things went along till the time of the generation before our own, when hardly a tree was left below the Harlem River. Then we planted a few trees here and there; but the Park Commissioners won't let anybody cut them down; so that, in our time, a New Yorker can't get a chance to learn the art of tree chopping unless he goes off somewhere. Thus we reply to our anxious yet sensible inquirer.

There are very skilful tree choppers up in Maine and in Canada. It is worth while to look at a brawny tree chopper of Maine when he swings his are round his hand and makes the chips fly from a broad, clean-cut notch. It is worth while to watch a gang of Kanuck backwoodsmen when they are clearing off the forests; clad in gray, merry as life, hungry as wolves. The New Yorkers who want to learn how to chop trees had better go up there for a while.

There are a few old trees still standing in St. Paul's churchyard. If any of them are, to be cut down, we suggest to the sexton that he send to Maine or to Canada for a man who knows how to chop. If the trustees would give public notice of ng is to be begun. he day when the chi we can promise that thousands of New Yorkers will gather around St. Paul's to get a sight of something that they never saw in all their lives.

Think Again!

After the Rapid Transit Commissioners have received and enjoyed the praise duly given to them for at last making rapid transit possible, they still have left points for deliberation. For example, the last obstacle surmounted before Commissioner SPENCER's plan was agreed to, was Commissioner STARIN's determination not to permit the use of the Boulevard at any point. Happily he has waived that objection in the interest of getting something accomplished; and if he will think still again, in company with his colleagues, it may yet appear to them that it will be better to keep the new elevated line on the Boulevard clear to the end without deflecting into the Tenth avenue.

The Boulevard is enormously wide. It can accommodate an elevated road better than any other street in town. And, as to its originally destined use, that will be but partially disturbed by the introduction of a railroad, and the loss will be more than made up elsewhere by the building of the noble Harlem River Speedway.

Too much study cannot well be given to subject of such moment and complications. Now is an excellent time for it. The atmosphere has been very considerably cleared of the nonsense that for so long a time has either perverted or hid the essential facts of the great case. Sobriety and intelligence are now on top and in power We can't have too much of these admirable

THE SUN says that "this Administration is pleased to civil service reform of the rotary or rotatory service and rotation must rotate." This seems to be a gen-tic that to the along an Marwal, to exchange his com-paratively slow-going axe for a buse saw.—Springfield Lanon.

Not at all. We are pleased with Brother MAXWELL just as ho is,

Some of the homosopathic doctors here are desirous of going through the records of those public hospitals to which patients suffering from contagious diseases are taken, in order to compare the ratio of mortality under om copathic treatment with that under allo pathic. We may as well notify them that, if such an investigation is to command public respect, it must be prosecuted with the assent and under the supervision of representative of all the schools of medical practice. If these representatives of the various systems of medicine, cooperating in good faith, carrying on their researches in a scientific spirit, and seeking the truth regardless of consequences, should be able to make and ign a report that the practitioners of any one school are more successful in the treatment of contagious maladies than those of the other school or schools, such a report would assuredly have a powerful influence upon the whole medical faculty, as well a upon the community at large. We must believe that the practitioners of every school are supremely desirous of preventing suffering or death; we do not believe that those of an

school would sacrifice human life for the sake

of an untenable theory of medication.

The report of an investigation of the hos pital records by doctors of the homocopathic school alone, if it were favorable to the homo opathic system of treatment, would be vastly less weighty than a report of like kind signed by all the members of such a body as that

ich we have spoken of. Let the homoropathists, therefore, ask the practitioners of other schools to unite with them in a scientific study of the hospital books that are kept upon Blackwell's Island.

The Sun thinks the third party has gone up fair fiver, or some of its confluent tranches, and no one down here doubts it,—departs Chrostefe.

This is the regular course with third parties. Witness the anti-Masons, the Know-Nothings, the Millerites, and the Prohibitionists. The Populists and the anti-snappers can have no

If the Rey. MOBGAN DIX meant to withdraw himself from consideration as the successor of the late PHILLIPS BROOKS by his request to "stop the use of my name in this connection," his desire should certainly be respected. A clergyman who can write such English is scarcely fitted to be a Bishop.

The request herein contained is cheerfully granted:

"It's all preposteration for our Irish friends to be kicking against animals in the Park being called Irish names. It would be just serving them right if the Park Commissioners would take the Irish names from the animals and call them after such distinguished gentlemen as Col. Ask Stursky and the Hon. Disk Borrs "Jons Bott."

Good idea! To begin the reform, the name of the hippopotamus Caliph is hereby changed to Hoke Smith. This is unofficial.

The leading comic paper of the United States,

That is a true description. THE SUN is the eading comic paper of the United States. It is also the leading tragic paper, the leading religious paper, the leading sporting paper, the leading chess paper, the leading railroad paper, the leading Democratic paper, the leading critical, methetical, philosophical, athletic, fashionable, legal, scientiff, political, ethical, etymological, and encyclopædic paper. Our amiable New Bedford contemporary is really as much dazzled by the brilliancy of THE SUN on all its sides and in its multitudinous aspects, as it is by the rich humor and universal learning of a journal so unique in the symmetry of its perfections.

The cables report Mr. W. A. L. FLETCHER President of the Oxford University Rowing Club, as saying that the winners of the Oxford-Cambridge race are unable to go to America be cause some of their number are engaged during the vacation in acting as tutors, and the sacrifice of such engagements would entail upon them a pecuniary loss. Then comes the sly suggestion that "should acceptable terms be made, a crack college crew might go to America and have an international uni-versity race as desired."

In other words, "If you unsuspecting Yankees will put up the necessary drachmas for our expenses we will quit our function of instructing the British youth that Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS despised the Persians with all their gewgaws: also that XENOPHON was a certain number of parasangs to the good over the same period in the previous year; then, proceeding to the States, amply heeled with American coin, we will get together a scratch crew and try to do you up to the best taste of her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India." Not this season, Mr. W. A. L. FLETCHER, not during the coming soletice. Save up your sove eigns, and when you are rich enough and can spare the time come and see us; we shall be glad to lay you a couple of American ducats on the American eagle.

For the benefit of our New Orleans con temporary, the Picayune, we declare that New not a rival, but an admirer of the Crescent City of the Pelican State, which is New Orleans in Louisians. It always gives us pleasure to exalt the name of that most ineresting town, and to make record of its progress. The notion that New York is jenlous of it, or afraid that it will become the chief city of the country, ought to be cast away at once. We learn of its increasing resperity with satisfaction, and shall strive to promote its interests. We like to hear the growth of its trade in the valley of the Mississippi, carried on by the hundreds of steamboats that cover a course of over a thousand miles. We like to hear of the development of its commerce on the Gulf and on the high seas, and with Mexico, and with the countries of Europe; like to know of its vast business relations with our own city; like to read the reports sent to us about the activity in its cotton, rice, sugar, and fruit markets: like to listen to all the languages spoken by its polyglot population, white. black, and brown. We see in our mind's eve its busy wharves, its gay streets, its dignified people. The creole ladies, oh. yes; also the French, and the Spanish, never forgetting those of the dominant American race, beauti-

ful, graceful, cultivated, and spiritual. New Orleans has undergone very great im provement within the past forty years. It has finer business establishments and dwellings than it had before the war. It is wealthier than ever: It is not afflicted as it was in other times by the yellow fever: its people are less combative than they were: its toiling masses are better off; its newspapers are more attractive; its moralities are more satisfactory. The city used to be a great slave market; the colored people are now free. New Orleans is a very different place in the closing years of the century from what it was at the middle of the century.

It is an absurd idea for any New Orleans paper to entertain, that New York stands in terror of the commercial rivalry of New Or-We say let New Orleans grow twice as big and thrice as rich as New York is. Let the Crescent City of the Pelican State advance to the front rank! New York salutes New Orleans!

Mr. Carlisto Benten Also,

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The confirmation of Mr. Eckles as Comptroller of the Currency is s victory for Mr. Cleveland, who played a high game and won. It is now known that it caused o little feeling on the part of Secretary Carlisle, who did not think that Eckles was a fit man for the post, and said so. Nevertheless, he would not antagonize the President in the question of confirmation. Persons who well know the feelings of the President say he is greatly encouraged as to the future, including the Senate's reputed hostfilty on the silver question.

The line of buttle against the President was formed, and word sent that if he would save himself from defeat, he should withdraw Eckles's name. To which he is said to have replied, in substance, that if Senators chose they might reject the nomination, and he would see them later. This had the effect of producing a sober second thought and Eckles was confirmed. He had returned to Illinois to 'study up" his duties and the science of banking in the extensive school which Ottawa is known to afford. Persons who know the new Comptroller say he will astonish street and other financial centres before he has been long in office.

For He Might Have Been a Russian.

From the Cleveland Phin Bester,
The case of Lup Chue, the Chinaman who was are for violating the United States registration aw, was heard before United States Commissioner A J. Williams resterday. Judge Blandin, the attorney for Luy Chue, charged that the State could not prove that Lup Chue was a Chinaman. There was no expert testimony to demonstrate that Lup Chue was not a Japanese or a Russian or a Turk or any other nationality. The State was utterly unable to show what

Clearing the Way. From the Clothier and Furnishe

What have you taken off your flannels for !
going to put on my ball dress.

ARE THESE MR. BLOUNT'S SECRET INSTRUCTIONS,

To Hant Down the Flag and to Prevent th Assexation of Hawail !

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It has come to my knowledge, in a way leaving no doubt, that Commissioner Blount's instructions are to sit down on the annexation of the Sandwich Islands; and above all, to find a way to beat the Treaty, if it can be done. He has gone for that purpose and may be expected to accomplish it, all statements or hopes to the contrary notwithstanding.

So Mr. Cleveland's first great mistake is likely to be the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes in Hawell.

DISPLEASED WITH MR. OLNEY.

ongressmen Angered by the Attorney-Gen erni's Peremptory Methods.

From the Cereland Plain Bealer, WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Some of the new publie officials who are making their debut on the public stage have a great deal to learn. As a rule officials acquire cerebral enlargement in Inverse ratio to the length of their service. A new appointed generally has an exaggerated and exalted notion of his own importance. It takes time and the natural shiftings of the tides to bring him to a realizing sense of the tides to bring him to a realizing sense of the position he occupies and its relation to others. Mr. Olney is an able lawyer and a man of greatability, but he has never before held public office, and is inclined to be both petulant and arrogant. The other day Representative Mosos of Georgia called upon the Attorner-General to offer some suggestions about one of the Georgia appointments under the Department of Justice. When Moses had stated his business Attorney-General Olney said ourtly.

stated his business Attorney-General Olney said curtly:
"You will have to be brief."
Mr. Moses flared up. "Things have reached a pretty pass," said he hotly. "when a liepresentative in Congress can be spoken to in that fashion by a Cabinet officer upon whom he has called on public business. I am not accustomed to be told that I must be brief. Good morning, sir," he added, as he turned on his heel and departed. The Attorney-General realized that he had made a mistake. He tried to correct it, but the frate Georgian refused to listen.

realized that he had made a mistake. He tried to correct it, but the Irate Georgian refused to ilsten.

The next day Mr. Olney was treated to a similar experience. Representative Wilson of West Virginia, whose distinguished position in the House entities him to the utmost respect and consideration at the hands of any Democratic official, entered the office of the Attorney-General. The room was crowded with applicants for offices, and Mr. Olney was harnessed and out of temrer. Mr. Wilson stepped forward to the Attorney-General's desk. Mr. Olney turned savagely upon him.

"Sir," he said, "you have come up out of your turn. You are doing an injustice to those who have been waiting here, and you will have to go back to the foot of the line and await your turn.

Mr. Wilson, who is an exceedingly mild-mannered gentieman, looked at the Attorney-General in amazement. He did not show his temper, however, but with chilling politaness inquired: "Did I hear you right: Did you say I must go back and await my turn?"

"I did, sir," replied the Attorney-General.

"Very well, sir," said the West Virginian, haughtily. "I shall go back, but I shall not return. When you desire to see me you can send for me."

naughtiy. I shall go back, but I shall not return. When you desire to see me you can send for me."

It was not until Mr. Wilson had departed that Attorney-General Olney learned who it was that he had affronted.

Mr. Cleveland and the Third Term, From the Norfolk Landmark.

A few days ago we referred to a remark of the Charleston News and Courier on the subject of third-term talk, in which it was said, it is taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland will not again be a candidate for office," and we said that we could not understand why it should be taken for granted. THE SUN. commenting upon the subject, quoted our paragraph, and said: "The Norfolk Landmark, also a Demecratic journal, important in its field, protested against the assumption that Mr. Cleveland will not again be a candidate." If The Sur thinks that the Landmark is an advocate of a third term for Mr. Cleveland or any other President it is vastly out of its reckning and totally misconstrues the meaning of what we said. Our position was and is that there is nothing to warrant the assumption of the Charleston News and Courier that Mr. Cleveland will not be again a candidate after serving his present term. It will be remembered that when he first took the office he declared his opposition to the redection of Presidents, and yet before the expiration of that term it was well known that he would again be the candidate of his party for the same office, Is there any reason to suppose that, having been defeated in 1888, and having served two torms alternately but not successively, he will decline another term, which, if he should serve it, would make but two successive terms as for the others who have been redected; while the third term would be a single one, and therefore not strictly covered by the unwritten law of no third term, since it would not be one in a succession of terms? This, we say, is an argument with which an ambificus man may easily satisfy his scruples, if he have any.

Until Mr. Cleveland shall distinctly declare himself out of the field for another term, it cannot be taken for grantod that he is out. This is all we meant to say, and all we did say, and there was no protestation about it one menting upon the subject, quoted our para-

And there was no protestation about it one way or another. We are not in favor of third terms, either successively or alternately, but that does not affect the point we made, which is that it cannot logically be taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland is out.

Will the Democracy Live Up to Its Platform!

From the Wine and Sparit Gas The Democratic party in its Chicago platform has laid down "the great fundamental doctrine that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only." There is an evident desire on the part

only." There is an evident desire on the part of certain influential Democrats to shuffle and evade the issue. Let us remind these men that the people who helped the Democratic party into power will tolerate no humbug in this regard.

The pledges solemnly given in the Democrat platform should be honestly carried out. President Cleveland has the reputation of being a man of strong convictions. Will be have strength of character sufficient to shape his action on tariff legislation according to his convictions? His failure to do so will be generally taken as an implied admission on his part that deceit was practised upon the people by the Democratic party in the last campaign, and that his election was brought about through a fraud.

We agree with The Sun that the free trade experiment should be honestly tried. No shuffling. No humbug.

Is the Mint to be Moved from Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, April 14.-If the action of Secretary Carlisle, undoing about all that has been done looking to the building of a new mint in Philadelphia, does not mean the final construction of a new mint in Washington, a number of persons who think they know thing or two are mistaken. The rejection by the Secretary of the decision made by the Commission on Location, and the undoing of the action of Secretary Foster before he went out of office, is construed by wide-awake Phila-delphians as meaning the loss to the latter city of the mint, and Washington people think

city of the mint, and Washington people think it means its gain to them.

But its significance in the minds of others is that the mint will go to New York. Any way it is all an open question. It is known that the Secretary has broad views as to New York as one of the business and financial centres of the world, and readily yields to logical deductions regarding questions touching business about which he is called upon to act. The mint can be New York's undoubtedly, if she only wills it.

Mr. Carliste's Tartff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is understood that it is Mr. Carlisle's intention, as soon as he gets the Treasury into working condition, to with draw as much as possible and devote himself to framing a tariff bill for presentation to Congress when it meets in September or October. While appreciating the motives and labors of While appreciating the motives and labors of committees, lengues, and eminent individuals, the hecretary has felt that there is a responsibility and a duty resting on himself in the matter, and he will have a bill ready to present to the Committee of Ways and Means. This bill will probably have the endorsement of Mr. Cleveland and will be the embodied wish of the President. The time for preparing such a bill as Mr. Carlisie has in mind will be none too great, even if there be no extra asseion.

We welcome The American Woman, a now and very good looking weekly publication brought out by Mary and Margaret Bislaud. The first number shows the skill in plan and in execution which we should ex pect to be displayed by these discriminating and well-trained editors. The prospectus announces a list of contributors who will be sure to furnish excellent work. The new paper will record the news of momen concerning women, and will also be a vehicle of imagi

. THE CHOCTAW TROUBLES.

Lawless Acts of Gov. Jones, Who is De-clared to Be a Usurper.

WASHINGTON, April 14-Secretary Hoke Smith has received the following telegram. dated to-day, from Agent Bennett, at Antiers, Indian Territory:

"Met Gov. Jones and advisers at Fort Smith last night. Persistently tried to get him to come to Antiers with me for conference, or advise his counsellors. Governor refused. I arrived here this morning and have conferred with Capt. Thompson of militia, and with the leading men of the opposing force. Capt. Guthrie, with a company of infantry, is present and is affording great relief. Situation is that over 200 militis in camp near Goodland, well armed and being reenforced. Governor refuses to disband them. Their assemblance is a menace to peace. Other faction express earnest desire for peace. but say they cannot return to their homes while militia remain; that their lives are in jeconardy, but they would go home if any protection could be extended against unlawful acts of the militia; that they are willing to abide by civil laws of the nation, but cannot live under present management of the Choctaw nation. action. I expect to have a conference with lov. Jones at Fort Smith at midnight to-

Gov. Jones at Fort Smith at midnight tonight."
The Secetary to-day also received a letter
from V. M. Locke, Judge E. H. Nelson, L. H.
Williams, Morgan Cole, and the Hev. Dr. Joe
H. Hermon of the "Jackson faction," giving
their views of the Choctaw troubles. They
allege that the Jones party freely used the
national funds to buy votes before the
late election for Governor and openly
boasted of it. After it became known
that Jackson had received a majority
of the votes they sought to defeat the will of
the nation by stealing the poil books. This
was followed by other swiess acts. They organized themselves into "militia" bands and
travelled over the country firing into unprotected houses, arrested men innocent of any
tected houses, arrested men innocent of any travelled over the country firing into unprotected houses, arrested men innocent of any crime and dragged them around with them. They have arrested Indian women, and then dragged them around the country, keening them in their camps under the pretended fear that they would carry the news to the enemy. Women have repeatedly been assaulted and other criminal acts committed. While nine men out of every ten in the nation, regardless of politics, it is said, are bitterly opposed to the Jones faction and their methods, they have the utmost confidence in the honesty, integrity, and the good intentions of J. B. Jackson, who was unquestionably honestly elected Governor of the Territory.

DR. GREER WON'T ACCEPT.

He Declines to Have His Name Considere as Successor to Phillips Brooks.

BOSTON, April 14.-The Rev. Dr. Shinn recoived the following letter this afternoon from the Rev. David H. Greer of New York, who has been mentioned as a possible successor of Phillips Brooks: Mr Dan Da. Sains: I have been absent from the city

week, and during that time I have been thinking good deal about the Massachusetts matter, and have come to the conclusion that my name ought not to be presented to the convention. It seems to me that after having been practically nominated by the conference at Trinity Chapel I should feel in honor bound to ac-cept, and the more I think about it the clearer does it become that I ought not to accept. I cannot tell you all the reasons which have influenced me in reaching all the reasons which have influenced me in reaching this decision, but I think I can sum them all up in this that, as far as I know inviself, I am better fitted for the work which I am doing here than for that which would devolve upon me as Bishop of Massachuseits.

It has been an exceedingly difficult question to decide, and I have tried to look at it simply in the light of duty, and, looking at it solely in that way, I have reached the above conclusion, and, having reached II, I cannot see that it would be honorable to let my name go before the convention. It grieves me to have to say this, because I know it will be a disappointment to you and others in Massachusetts, and yet i see very clearly that it is the right thing to say, and I am sure you will agree with use that, whatever the consequences, it is always right to do what one thinks is right.

I must ask you, therefore, to accept this as positive and final. There are three weeks yet remaining, and during that time I hope you will be able to fix upon some other and more worthy name.

Relieve me aiways, my dear Doctor, very sincerely

Coming immediately after Dr. Morgan Dix's decision not to have his name presented to the Diocesan Convention, it leaves the field entirely open for new nominations. The Other Side of the Braudes Affair.

me other and more worthy name. Believe me aiways, my dear Doctor, very sincerely our friend, David H. Green.

An official inquiry into the facts connected with the expulsion of Horr Otto Brandes from France seems to put the affair in a different light from that in which it was presented in the cable despatches, and especially in the statement of Brandes himself in the Tageblatt. It appears now that Mr. Brandes's daughters went to the railway station on foot: that they became rather noisy on the way; sang wellknown German songs of triumph over the French, and spoke in a loud tone about "the French cangille." Passing by a school in front of which some boys were at play, they were hooted by the latter and greeted with shouts of "h bas la Prusse!" Then the young ladies ran to the carriage in which Brandes and his wife were seated, and complained that they were nelted with stones. Mme. Brandes alighted from her carriage, and repeatedly shouted, "You cowardly French loaders." A Commissioner of Police, named Pélatan, quiet ju informed her that if she did not calm herself immediately he would be obliged to arrest her. Then she desisted. At the railway station one of the young girls declared that she had been street by a first because that she

tion one of the young girls declared that she had been struck by a stone behind the left ear. Pelatan asked her to show him the wound or the mark made by the stone. She became confused, and at last admitted that she was not hurt. Pelatan's testimony, in regard to the conduct of Brandès's wife and daughters, was corroborated by several witnesses.

The French journals say that before quitting Asaicres Mr. Brandès evidently gave instructions to his daughters to act precisely in the manner related; that he desired to get up a little row, so that he might pose as a victim, and at the same time sminarrass the French Government; but his little device was not altogether successful.

The British Queen Doesn't Count in Polities Prem Landon Truth.

We are a self-governing country. The occupant of he throne reigns, but does not rule. The Queen's poitical opinions are her own. They have no more to de with those of the electors than those of any other lady in the realm. Her Majesty's subjects neither know, nor, with all respect be it said, care. what she thinks upon home rule, or upon any other political issue. On such matters they take the liberty to act upon their own opinions, and no revolutionist can do a worse service to the Crown than by attempting to make political party capital by asserting that she favors one party and disfavors another. In 1880 there were many reasomewhy the Tories were defeated. Not the least of them was that Lord Beaconsfield endeavored to convean impression that the Queen was strongly opposed to their defeat. Yet, unwarned by experience, it is obvi ous that it is intended to appeal to the country to put an end to Mr. Gladstone's Government by asking it to regard this Government as injurious to the Queen's health, because she is so fervent a Conservative and

A Sermon Against Liquor Shops, Based or Irish Names in the Central Park Zoo. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those patriotic gentlemen who bravely protest against the degradation of Irish names presumed to be detected among the beastly families of the Central Park, ought to get due praise. No sensible, not to say true, Irishman likes the honored patronymics of his verdant island to be dishonored patronymics of his verdant island to be dis-honored. It often and deeply grieves myself to see so many 0's and Nac's ever hundreds of places in our metropolis, as well as in many lesser towns throughout the country, much worse than the hyena's den or the the country, much worse than the hyena's den or the soler about of aqueous Marphy. Mr. "Growing soler about of aqueous Marphy Mr. "Growing was a very harmless gent in conjustions with his well-garnished namenable, which work behind the bar in more fatal, in every sense, than the most ornel beast bound the mestaceric hars. Abuse all these pestitent nuisances, and the other will not be known. New Yors, April 12, 1803. Grossia.

Make the Elevated Road as Beautiful as

To the Edwards of Tor Sox-for While I have been unable to agree with you regarding the necessity of delivering our streets to the elevated roads I have never for a mement doubted your entire devotion to the interests of our fair city. Now that this matter of the interests of our fair city. Now that this matter of rapid transit seems to be settled at last, at least for years to come, in the besseed you, oh mighty say, to the your great industries to the end that the unassakable horror, the boar-condet structure as now existing the last perpetuation. That an elevated railroad structure need not be independent for the fair of the proposed road for Paris. By the aid of section lamps and frequent ferrow by of the paint a gracefully desired road might can be made ornamental. Spare the noble finite are so much as possible, and spare the trees thing its sides.

Raw Your April 5

On the Entirond Track, of Course.

Hauroun Ala Arri 11-P. G. Moore a deaf mute, is to start from Fort Payne May 1 to tramp it to the cago.

Eleonora Duse will give a last performance of Sardou's " Pedora" at the Fifth avenue Theatre on Monday, April 24, at 2 P. M. The total receipts will be offered by her in three equal parts to the Summer Rest for Old Gentlewomen, the Italian Hospital, and the for Old Gentlewomen, the Italian Hos Caristopher Columbus Bonument Fund.

The Votes of Spring. From the Wittenbarre Name Beale The curfew tolls the kuell of parting day;
The workman homeward goe, both tired and sore,
And on each corner there's a crain to say;
Who beat to-day: Say, tell me what's the score? He did not suit, and Mass bought a ticket for his voyage back to Germany. Otto went to bid his sister good-by and had stayed three

weeks already. Mrs. Moyerki berated her brother-in-law. and told the Judge she would pay for her brother's return to Germany.

SLAPPED HER BROTHER-IN-LAW'S EAR

Mrs. Moyerki Not Satisfied with Winning

in Court-A Fight in the City Hall,

Mrs. Anna Moyerki of 47 Goerck street

pleaded her own case successfully before Jus-

tice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday

on a writ of habons corpus, by which her

brother-in-law, Louis Mans, a baker, of 117

Division street, tried to get away from her her

Maas said that Otto's parents had sent the

boy over to him from Germany to learn bak-ing. If he did not suit he was to be returned.

13-year-old brother, Otto Salzer,

Justice Barrett took her at her word, and sent Policeman Schneider with her and the boy to get a ticket. While she was leaving the

boy to get a ticket. While she was leaving the court she turned on Mans a volley of heated language in which German predominated. The word liar she used in English. Mans reddened upand went out into the corridor. He had little more than passed the door when Mrs. Moyerki gave him a stunning flat handed whack on the left ear that staggered him.

Policeman Schneider subsequently reported that Mrs. Moyerki had bought a ticket for Otto and that he had seen her cross the ferry with Otto to put him on the Sanic.

When Mr. Marks and Mr. Liestenschnier, both of Baxter street, submitted theiß difference over a claim by the former for goods sold the latter, to a Judge and jury in the City Court, it was understood that both would abide by the decision. The decision came yesterday in a judgment for Plaintiff Marks. When the litigants had reached the corridor on the first floor of the City Hall Mr. Liestenschuler attacked Marks with his lists. He was assisted by friends, who were opposed by as many on Marks's side. Keeper Keese and Capt. Jack Haley separated the combatants. One man carried off a black eye, and another's scalp had been opened by a blow with a cane.

FORTUNE OF A HERMIT.

William B. Weed Lived in Squalor, but He Was Worth 820,000,

NORWALE, Conn., April 14,-Dr. William French of Noroton took to the probate office in Stamford to-day the private books and papers of the late hermit, William B. Weed, who died in squalor in Noroton last week. They had been found hidden away in the house. The bank books show that Weed had about \$11,000 on deposit. It is divided among save ings banks in Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport, some of it being in every savings bank in these towns, with the exception of one in Bridgeport. He owned stock in six different national banks in Norwalk and Bridgeport to the value of about \$5,000, and certificates show that he held railroad stocks and mortgages, the market value of which is over \$4,000. The securities found represent it all about \$20,000 of personal property, but no trace of a will have been discovered. Weed was heard to declare on several occasions that he would never leave a dollar to any of his relatives. Weed's father is remembered by several of the old inhabitants of Norwalk, where he preached in the Congregational Church. He was married to Harriet Miller of Stamford. There are four branches of Weed's relatives, one in Norwalk, one in Schnectady, one in Stamford, and one in Canada who may claim the estate. port, some of it being in every savings bank in

SUNBEAMS.

-Decatur's birthplace is still pointed out to visitors in the little village of Berlin, Worcester county, Md. Not many years ago there were some remains of the bouse, a rude cabin, that sheltered the future Com dore at his birth. The Decaturs were decent poor folk amid a slaveholding aristocracy.

—A philosophic observer professes to have noted a

touch of selfaspiess in clergymen when travelling, and that, too, without regard to denomination. He finds explanation for this in the fact that clergymen, like women, are accustomed to be treated with special con-sideration, and so acquire the habit of exacting courtesies usually yielded as a mark of respect to the cloth.

—Columbus Barracks at Columbus, O., is one of the army posts especially coveted by officers. Life at Columbus is still simple enough to make it possible for an army officer with no income but his pay to help lead the society of the place. There is plenty of house room at the barracks, dress perade is a popular diversion with the people of Columbus, and no commission ed officer, save perhaps the quartermaster, has any very exacting duties.

—Commander Gerrings, whose misfortunes seem to

have begun with his quest of the obelisk, copyrighted and had manufactured many bronze miniatures of the monument, exact in every detail and accurate in pro-portion. They sold slowly, however, and now a jewlier has turned some of those that remain unsold into stands for thermometers. The inscription on one face of the obelisk is thus destroyed, an unimportant detail

-"As I was walking in Broadway the other day." said a promenader, "the atmosphere seemed suddenly to become filled with the perfume of roses. I wondered whence it came, for this was not in the neighborhood of any florist's. A moment later there passed me going in the same direction, a man who was carrying a double armful of roses, all he could hold. For a mo-ment it seamed a little strange to see these roses carried along the street, but it was simple enough; a little further on the man stopped at a street flower stand

-The late Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia said that caarrhal affections were almost unknown among the Quakeresses whom he attended, and he ascribed it to the fact that the Quaker bonnet protects the back of the head and the name of the neck from cold air. He might have gone further and added that the Quaker women have come nearer than any others of their sex to discovering the perpetual broom of youth. One meets in and about Philadelphia scores of Quakeressee who retain in old age fresh, unwrinkled faces, clear

eyes, and erect figures. The peace and health of their spirits seem to inform face and figure.

—Harness marks, physical or mental, come to most men who are busicd in doing the world's work. Even so light a task as the handling of a pen often leaves its traces upon the flugers. Perhaps the commonest re-suit of constantly writing with a pen is the formation of callous spots on the middle fluger of the right hand tust where the pen crosses and on the first joint of the little finger where it is moving in contact with the paper. Sometimes a disease of the nail of the middle finger results from the same cause. Any carefully observant person could easily pick out a penman by ex-

amining his right hand.

—Many villages in all parts of the United States have taken the names of the road-side inns about which they have grown up, but it is perhaps only in conservative southern Virginia that the "ordinaries" for enter tainment of man and beast have given names to vil-lages. There is Jennings' Ordinary in Nottoway county, Smoky Ordinary in Branswick county, and doubtless many others in the same region. It is here, too, that local maps immortalize the shopkeepers, the millers, and the blacksmiths of an earlier generation, Oddly enough one looks almost in vain for names growing out of the bloody struggle from '61 to '65

-The practice of charrying Easter as a day for the exchange of gifts, much as with Christmas, is increase ing in vogue. This has grown upon the long estab lished custom of sending friends the pretty and often costly cards which manufacturers prepare for the co-casion. At this Easter gifts of many more expensive and substantial souvenirs are known of. One good and well-to-doold lady in Harlem, being at her wits' ends for presents to meet all tastes, procured from the bank a packet of new ten-dollar bills and stacked them upon the parior table, whence she dispensed them through the day to family and friends as they came in.

-it is true enough that one haif of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, and it is likely that some residents of the Brooxlyn Heights are summare of the cave dwellers who eat and sleep within fifty feet of their back windows. In cutting down the hill front to lay out Furman street a precipitous face of gravel was left, and instead of making an easy slope from the creat of the Heights to the water's edge, the gravel was cept in pince by a heavy retaining wall. This wall has been pierced in several places, however, so that it has become the front of a row of underground houses, varitable caves, that extend back for about thirty feet into the hil, the lawns and gardens of the rich people overhead constituting their roofs. In these cares there are saloons, shops, storerooms, and tenements. They are dark and rather damp, as they have no light or air eg.

cept on the afrect side.

—The unnulhorized fashion of recruiting talent for the atrical benefits, which results so often in the failure of advertised features to appear is illustrated in the announcement of an approaching testimonia. In the flat of nursical contributions to this event appears the name of Atolph Stool, for fourteen years the leader of Tony Pastor's orchesirs. Mr. Nucul died last October under coroumstances that attracted so much attention the time that if seems strange the fact should bave earaped the memory of the testimental impression. Returning from the Columbian night person, in which he had taken part, Mr. Nicollar appendent in the street almost at his own door, and was not found until a policeman attempted to disturb him in the morning It is selion, on the other hand, that a performer offers to serve at a benefit in vain, but such was the cuse reently when Lottie Gilson tendered her talents in behalf of her husband, the comedian Ward, who had Just come from juil for beating her and acting fire to her The committee in charge of the event pusitively

When the inucous surfaces of the branchia are sure and inflamed Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant air afford promptreller. For breaking up a coll or submings cough you will find in it a certain remedy— Adv.

refused to let her appear.